

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة بالاردنية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

AMMAN, FRIDAY MAY 9, 1980 — JAMADI AL THANI 24, 1400

Cuban flotilla brings 25,000 to U.S.

KEY WEST, Florida, May 8 (AP) — The tide of Cuban refugees reaching U.S. shores swelled past 25,000 today and officials struggled to keep control in overcrowded processing centres strained by the 18-day "freedom flotilla." Federal officials reported nearly 1,000 new arrivals had docked at Key West today, adding to the 4,051 who came ashore on Wednesday in a fourth straight record day of refugee arrivals. The new refugees pushed the total to 25,041. More than half have arrived this week, prompting an announcement that another processing centre will be opened at Fort Chaffee army reserve base in Arkansas. The continually increasing pace defeated efforts to keep order. Federal Coordinator Tom Casey said the "freedom flotilla" was the toughest relief effort he has handled since the Buffalo, New York, blizzard of 1977. "It seems (Cuban leader Fidel) Castro is juggling us. One day no one can come. The next day there is a flood."

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Woman ex-minister executed in Iran

TEHRAN, May 8 (R) — The Shah's former education minister, Farokhrou Parsa, was executed by firing squad at Tehran's central jail today after being convicted on a series of charges involving corruption, the expulsion of activist teachers and promoting a secular culture. She was the first woman to be executed for political offences since the revolution. Mrs. Parsa, 62, was the first woman to sit in the Iranian Majlis (lower house) and the first woman to be appointed a minister. She held the education portfolio from 1968 to 1974. Among other charges against her were spreading prostitution, plundering public funds and cooperation with the Shah's secret police. Mrs. Parsa remained in Iran after the revolution and was arrested in Tehran last February 16. A second woman, Fatemeh Sadeqi, was also executed today on charges of deceiving innocent girls and selling them into prostitution. A man, Ali Shojai, was executed for heroin trafficking.

Volume 5, Number 1353

Iraq, Iran supporters clash anew in Lebanon

BEIRUT, May 8 (AP) — Police Repression today six persons were killed in a clash between rival supporters of Iraq and Iran on the outskirts of Beirut.

The nationalist spokesman said the combatants fought a night-long battle. The Iraqis used machine guns and a conservative-propelled grenade in the attack. The Iraqis and the adjacent groups, including the adjacent groups, took place in the neighbourhood of Bourj El Barajneh.

International fighting pitted Muslim and Christian militiamen from "Amal" and "Hezbollah" against the Iranian-backed militia.

By 11:30 a.m. the fighting, which broke out at Beirut yesterday, tapered off by midnight. The fighting continued in the surrounding areas.

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Palestinians examine a car belonging to the main-line Palestinian commando group Fateh, damaged during an Israeli attack on the coast of Lebanon Thursday. (AP wirephoto)

West Bank, Gaza, resistance stepped up Israeli troops raid Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon

BEIRUT, May 8 (Agencies) — Palestinian commandos today promised to step up their military strikes in the occupied territories in response to an overnight raid by Israeli troops on southern Lebanon.

Seaborne Israeli forces, backed by helicopters, landed from gunboats offshore and ambushed two Palestinian cars, killing five commandos and wounding six others, according to Palestinian sources.

Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman, on a visit to Cairo, described the raid as a small military operation to defend the Zionist state against "terrorists".

But a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) spokesman said it was part of Israeli aggression against the Palestinians and predicted fresh attacks.

"We will face these while escalating our military action within the occupied territories in support of the (Palestinian) people's uprising in our homeland," Mr. Majed Abu Sharar, head of unified PLO information, said in a statement.

The raiders came ashore near Sidiyat, about 25 kilometres south of Beirut, and at Saksakieh, south of Sidon, Palestinian sources stated.

A spokesman for the governor's office in the provincial capital of the south said flare-dropping helicopters hovered over the scene of the Saksakieh ambush during the one-hour operation, while gunboats covered the withdrawal of the raiding party with a missile barrage.

The spokesman said about 150 Israeli troops were involved in the Sidiyat and Saksakieh operation.

Reuters correspondent in the southern town of Sidon reported that the Israelis landed in two separate places along the coast.

Palestinian commandos fought a 20-minute battle, using machineguns and grenades as well as rocket flares, with the Israeli force in a banana orchard near Saksakieh. They fired three shells at the raiding party, but reported no Israeli casualties.

They said the Israelis retreated but tried to land at the same place about half an hour later.

Palestinian units throughout Lebanon had been on top alert in anticipation of an Israeli revenge attack following a Palestinian raid on the occupied West Bank town

of Hebron last Friday in which six Jewish settlers died and 15 were wounded.

Israeli army chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, said the operation was part of Israel's ongoing "general war against terrorism," rather than a reaction to the Hebron ambush.

Mr. Abu Sharar said that such Israeli strikes would not affect

Tito buried after emotional farewell

BELGRADE, May 8 (R) — Josip Broz Tito was buried in a white marble tomb in the hills above Belgrade today after an emotional farewell from vast crowds of his people and dozens of world leaders.

The body of the 87-year-old president, Yugoslavia's leader for 35 years and the last of the giants of World War II, was borne on a gun carriage through the capital's

streets to the grave in the grounds of his official home. His estranged wife Jovanka, weeping constantly, walked behind the carriage on its four-km journey in sweltering heat. At the grave, tears streamed from her eyes and her face seemed contorted by grief.

Many others in the crowd of more than half a million people also wept as the procession passed.

Among the mourners were four kings, more than 30 other heads of state, prime ministers and 300 senior foreign officials. They included His Majesty King Hussein, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Chinese Chairman Hua Guofeng and U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale.

The funeral was the elaborate climax of three days of mourning during which hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs filed through the federal parliament past the bier of President Tito, who died on Sunday after a four-month illness.

It was from parliament that his coffin was brought by eight generals and admirals this morning to the sound of sirens wailing throughout the city.

A jeep pulled the gun carriage through streets decked with national flags and lined by crowds in places more than 20 deep. Gun salvos shattered the air and reverberated around Belgrade's hills as the procession wound its way for two hours through the capital to the leafy suburb of Dedinje, where Tito lived.

The coffin was escorted by presidential guards and an honour guard of miners and metal workers. President Tito was a metal worker before and after World

War I, when he worked as a communist revolutionary. Squads of MiG 21 fighter-bombers flew low over the procession many times during the ceremony, in which long columns of soldiers carried 365 flags, many the colours of partisan brigades and units.

Jovanka, 56, who disappeared from the public eye in apparent disgrace in 1977 and reappeared

only this week, walked beside her husband's sons by previous marriages, Zarko and Misa. She had fought with Tito's partisans against Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia during World War II, worked as his secretary and finally married him in 1952.

Today she stood sobbing at his grave as Communist Party Chairman Stevan Doronjicki and State President Lazar Kolisevski eulogised him and pledged to con-

tinue his struggle to preserve Yugoslav independence. A simple inscription on the tomb read: "Josip Broz 1852-1980". The tomb is in a pavilion encircled by flowers that Tito planted and tended.

The funeral brought one of the biggest gatherings of world leaders in history. Many took the opportunity for talks on the troubled international scene.

The scale of the gathering reflected Tito's enormous prestige as an influential leader of the 95-member non-aligned movement and an historical figure of international leadership — the man who defied Stalin and kept Yugoslavia out of the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Brezhnev, 73, whose health has been uncertain in the past few years, sat down twice during the lengthy funeral.

Sadat postpones autonomy talks

CAIRO, May 8 (AP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today requested an indefinite postponement of the Palestinian autonomy talks with Israel and the United States. His request has been relayed to U.S. President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

U.S. special Middle East envoy Sol Linowitz, who met Mr. Sadat for one hour earlier in the day in Ismailia, released a statement in which he said the Egyptian leader requested time "to reflect on the results of the Herzlia talks."

The negotiations in the Israeli suburb earlier this month produced no breakthrough in efforts for granting autonomy to the 1.2 million Palestinians living in the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza. The negotiations face a May 26 deadline.

The talks were to have resumed in Cairo on Monday. The statement released by Mr. Linowitz stressed that President Sadat requested a postponement of the "ministerial level committees and groups", but subcommittees known as working groups would continue as scheduled.

A spokesman for the American embassy said President Sadat's request had been relayed by Mr. Linowitz to President Carter and Mr. Begin before the American envoy left Egypt on his way home.

Earlier in the day, after his meeting with Mr. Linowitz, the Egyptian leader asked to comment on the current impasse in the talks. He said the "weather is marvellous today."

His request for postponement was seen as a move to avoid further meetings that were highly likely to end in disagreement between the Egyptians and Israelis.

Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil and Defence Minister Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali said upon return from Israel yesterday that there is still a "big gap" in views of both sides. Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman who also met with Mr. Sadat earlier in the day told reporters he agreed with the assessment.

U.S. military operations in the West Bank. "Our military cells within the occupied territories are in a position to strike at the enemy everywhere, as they did in Hebron and as they will do again in other places," he said.

Today's raid took place as the United Nations Security Council was expected to start private consultations on a Tunisian request for a meeting to discuss the deportation to Lebanon of two West Bank mayors and a Muslim judge.

The Israelis expelled the three Palestinian leaders without legal proceedings following Friday's Hebron attack.

Mr. Weizman said the strike was directed "not against the Palestinian people but against a small group of terrorists. We have to defend ourselves," he added.

(Continued on page 2)

Expelled 'diplomats' refuse to leave 'embassy' U.S. faces confrontation with Libya

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP) — The administration of U.S. President Jimmy Carter is facing yet another confrontation with a radical Middle Eastern country. This time the drama is being played out in downtown Washington.

On the surface, the differences are clear and simple: — The administration wants to expel four Libyans for alleged conduct unbecoming diplomats.

— The Libyans say they are not diplomats because Libya no longer has diplomats and embassies. It has "people's bureaux" staffed by "people's committees."

— The four refuse to go. Libya is the third largest supplier of oil to the United States, and its government issued a warning that relations with the United States will be affected unless the U.S. State Department backs down.

State Department officials, who asked not to be identified, said yesterday they do not know what will happen next. "We have a waiting game," one said.

Meanwhile, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents were keeping an eye on the Libyan building.

State Department officials say they cannot authorise the FBI to enter the building and seize the men because the premises of diplomatic missions are inviolate under international law.

So they have surrounded the building and are hoping the four Libyans will come out. Once off the premises, the FBI could detain them, escort them to an airport, and put them on the first plane out

of the country. The Libyans say they will stay put indefinitely.

The State Department ordered the four men to leave the country on May 2, accusing them of being involved in a campaign to harass and intimidate dissident Libyan students in the United States.

In London, sources said Britain is considering breaking diplomatic relations with Libya because of the threats against dissident Libyans abroad. The consideration comes in the wake of information which British officials have that specially trained gunmen have recently been sent to London under diplomatic cover.

Diplomats can be expelled arbitrarily. But the Libyans here say that since they are not diplomats, they must be afforded due process. At a news conference held inside their building yesterday, they challenged the administration to arrest them, put them on trial and prove its charges.

The frustration of the diplomats at the State Department was obvious. "It is unheard of," fumed one senior official at a briefing for reporters.

Although there appears to be no direct relationship, the impasse with the Libyans comes while 53 American hostages are still being held by the Iranian government and in the wake of generally tough relationships with several other Middle Eastern countries.

The current problem with Libya began last September when Col. Muammar Qadhafi decided his country no longer would have a government, as such, but would be

ruled by the people directly. Libyan embassies were ordered changed to "people's bureaux" to be run by "people's committees."

The four Libyans under the expulsion order moved into the embassy at that time. Previously, they had been students.

The "people's bureaux" continued to perform all the functions of the old embassy, such as issuing visas and presenting Libyan views to the State Department. Moreover, the staff continued to have the perquisites granted to diplomats, such as special licence plates.

State Department officials said the Libyans can call their embassy whatever they want. But spokesman Hodding Carter said the department always maintained that "if they are representing their country, they have to accept the obligations and responsibilities of the diplomatic code."

"We never wanted to be regarded as diplomats," said Dr. Ali Al-Houderi, "secretary" of the "people's bureau." He said the Libyans were trying to define their legal status in negotiations with the State Department when the current conflict arose.

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Regional Briefs

BEIRUT, May 8 (R) — At least 20 workers are believed to have died when a hotel under construction collapsed near Beirut today, according to first reports. Rescue teams said they had recovered two bodies so far from the debris of the Bella Mar Hotel, part of a tourist project in a coastal area some 13 kilometres north of the capital. Five storeys had been completed when the accident happened. The highway linking Beirut with the northern part of Lebanon was closed for traffic to make way for ambulances, it added.

PARIS, May 8 (AP) — France is negotiating separate naval arms deals with Saudi Arabia and Iraq totalling \$3.3 billion, Le Monde reported today. The disclosure came as French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges prepared to leave Saturday for Saudi Arabia and then the Gulf emirates Qatar and Bahrain. According to Le Monde, France is competing with Italian arms manufacturers for a contract to sell the Saudis missile-equipped patrol boats and anti-submarine gunboats. A similar deal is being negotiated with Iraq, the newspaper reported. The Saudis are also known to be interested in investing in the development of the twin-engine Mirage 4,000 jet fighter, which is on the drawing boards of the French aeronautics giant Dassault-Breguet.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 8 (R) — Two Israeli missile boats on a goodwill visit to Egypt for the past four days, left Alexandria today. The visit, the first ever by Israeli warships to Egyptian ports, was in return for a visit by Egyptian naval units to Haifa last September. Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty last year and the exchange of visits are part of an agreement to normalise relations between the two countries.

ALGIERS, May 8 (R) — A special congress of the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) will take place next month to draw up Algeria's first five-year plan, it was announced. The announcement followed a five-day meeting behind closed doors here of the FLN's central committee which ended last night. The committee discussed tourism, agriculture recovery and full Arabisation of the state where French is still influential.

LONDON, May 8 (R) — British Airways (BA) has been denied permission for Concord to fly super-sonically over Saudi Arabia, on its London to Bahrain route, BA officials said today. They said the Saudi government gave notice as the reason not to make permanent three weeks of trial supersonic flights the plane had made, but the officials said the British showing of the television film "The death of a princess" may also have been a factor. Concord earlier had trial supersonic flights over Lebanon, but permanent flights were denied by the Lebanese government, also because of noise. Flying super-sonically cuts 30 minutes off the Concord's flight to Bahrain, where Singapore Airlines takes over joint operation of Concord for flights to Singapore.

MANILA, May 8 (R) — An Arab League delegation arrived here today on the fifth leg of an Asian tour aimed at gathering support for the Palestinian cause. The delegation, led by Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamed Alwan, includes representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Qatar and Morocco and has already visited India, Nepal, China and Indonesia. It goes on to Japan tomorrow. Mr. Alwan said another delegation would be sent specifically to the Philippines later.

BAGHDAD, May 8 (R) — Bulgarian Deputy Premier Todor Bazhov left here today after a five-day visit which he said would lead to a new phase in relations with Iraq. The Iraqi News Agency quoted Mr. Bazhov as saying he was pleased with his discussions here which concentrated on ways of increasing commercial, economic, technical and scientific cooperation. Bilateral ties suffered a setback last December when Iraq recalled its ambassador to Bulgaria following the murder of an Iraqi student in the Bulgarian capital, Sofia.

LONDON, May 8 (AP) — An exhibition of Palestine folklore, organised by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, opened today at the Commonwealth Institute with almost 600 exhibits flown to London from Beirut. The aim of the exhibition, which will last until May 28, is to present the cultural heritage of four million Palestinians now living under Israeli occupation or in exile. The organisers said they hope the show will help towards a better understanding of Palestinian problems by the British public.

Amman Aga Khan architecture seminar discusses the buildings with an impact

By Fawzia Mai
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 8 -- The fifth seminar on Islamic architecture for the Aga Khan Award for Architecture closed yesterday in the ballroom of the Hotel Jordan Intercontinental with feelings on all sides of a job well done. In an interview with the Jordan Times today, just before leaving the country, His Highness Prince Karim, the Aga Khan, termed the Amman seminar "an extremely positive and an extremely creative seminar."

"It had a very high level of participation," the Aga Khan, an extremely mild-mannered and affable man and spiritual leader of 15 million Ismaili Muslims, said. The people were real contributors to the debate.

"His Highness Crown Prince Hassan's chairmanship also contributed considerably to the success of seminar," he pointed out, "as it was interpreted as an expression of Jordan's interest, and also because of the Crown Prince's qualities as a chairman. The opening of the seminar by His Majesty King Hussein, the presence of the prime minister and of the other cabinet ministers and ambassadors, gave a sense of recognition of the issue at stake, which was very much appreciated by all the participants -- and especially by me."

"Everything came together to make it the success it was. Obviously," remarked the Aga Khan, "in a good seminar, it's my belief that different points of view should come out, since this will help identify issues; and this is exactly what happened."

"I was very happy," he continued, "about the results of the workshops and the concluding remarks." He was also particularly happy about the Amman seminar because it is the first to be held in an Arab country and because it addressed some of the building types which have the most impact on the public and are therefore the most important in determining future style.

Why was Amman chosen to host the fifth seminar? "First," explained Prince Karim, "because we wanted to hold a seminar in the Arab World, and secondly because Jordan has some very important places within the Islamic World."

"We have always tried," he emphasised, "to choose places of significance for the subjects to be discussed. Jakarta, for instance, has done some very important



His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and His Highness the Aga Khan off at the airport on Thursday.

political organisation."

"What we have tried to do is to make the Islamic World realise the importance of its buildings, of whatever it intends to erect; and the impact this will have on all aspects of life in the future."

"The fact that King Hussein and Crown Prince Hassan have taken part in the seminar, that the Jordanian and international media have followed this programme, is an expression of the interest that discussion of this issue raises. I hope," he added, "that all Islamic countries will react to the issue."

When asked what type of project is most likely to win the award, the Aga Khan answered, "there are over 200 projects from over 30 countries that have been submitted. They range from the very small, economically insignificant, building to very substantial major complexes that represent national investments. I am not qualified to judge which project will win the award, but we have tried to avoid committing the award to one type of project. In fact we have divided the prize into five categories for five different types of projects."

"At any rate, whichever project wins will do so on its own merit, no matter how small or how big."

promoted, and be made aware of its own capacity."

As to what awards should be granted in other fields of science or art, he simply answers, "I don't know. We have been so committed to the architecture award, that we have not had time to give the matter much thought."

"There are areas of activity

working on at the present time is a new teaching hospital and medical college in Karachi.

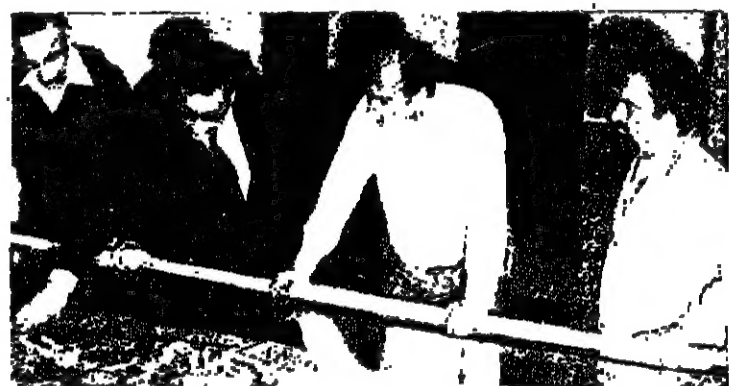
"Pakistan, Prince Karim said, "has a situation where Karachi was for many years the capital, and was not in a position to develop the number of hospitals which it needed. Karachi is a very big city with insufficient medical teaching facilities."

The three basic objectives of the hospital project, he continued, are, "first, to increase the hospital capacity in a city which needs it. Second, to provide a medical teaching facility, which is also needed. And thirdly -- just as, if not more, important, to make this hospital the central unit for some 200 rural medical units (established and run by the Aga Khan Foundation). "I emphasise that these clinics are open to everybody, not only to Ismailis."

"We hope," he continued, "to teach at this medical faculty new subjects which are not now available in Pakistan. For one thing, we shall offer a nursing degree. As it now stands, there are many nursing 'diplomats', but no nursing degree, such as a university bachelor's degree."

"We also hope to offer a degree in medical administration. There are very few qualified people in the management of medicine. We hope to create talent and train males and females to improve the services already existing."

Cooperation agreements have been signed between the new hospital and McGill University in Montreal, and will be made with other well-known medical faculties, because "we're trying to learn from those who offer the best schools in order to start at the right



Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Director General Albert Boutros explains RSS projects to the Aga Khan and Prince Hassan.

which I feel are important; but it would be premature to say we have selected the next award. After all, the award foundation has been active for only two years. The first award, however," he indicated, "will be given at the end of this year."

What does the Aga Khan hope to achieve with the architecture award? "I am not sure," he mused. "I am not sure I can say what I can achieve. However -- if you ask yourself how much of the man-made environment in the Islamic World you're happy with right now, the answer might be not too much. But if in five to ten years' time, you can say you're happy with a great deal more, then I'll feel we have contributed something, though we're not the only people to contribute."

One of the most important projects the Aga Khan Foundation is

level," the Aga Khan said.

When asked whether the Aga Khan Foundation has any projects planned in the Middle East, the Aga Khan answered, "Some projects, in Syria in particular, are being discussed. They are still at a very preliminary stage."

"The projects under consideration might be in the health or the economic field, and that of agriculture especially. But they are not definite yet, and it is very premature to talk about them."

Prince Karim today paid a visit with Prince Hassan to the Royal Scientific Society, where they were briefed on the society's work.

The Aga Khan and his wife, the Begum, were then seen off by Prince Hassan, Her Highness Princess Sarvath, the chief chamberlain Prince Ra'ud Ibn Zaid and his wife, and a number of officials.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	297.00/299.00
U.K. sterling	680.40/684.40
West German mark	166.40/167.40
Swiss franc	179.90/181.00
French franc	71.00/71.40
Italian lire	(for every 100)
Japanese yen	(for every 100)
Dutch guilder	128.50/129.30
Swedish crown	150.60/151.50
Belgian franc	70.40/70.80
	103.40/104.00

TODAY'S WEATHER

Amman	12	23
Aqaba	19	34
Deserts	14	27
Jordan Valley	17	32

WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION SWAQA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT NOTICE TO CONSTRUCTION TENDERERS

The Water Supply Corporation wishes to inform pre-qualified and interested construction tenderers that addendums Nos 3 and 4, and revised drawings of the above-mentioned project have been prepared.

They are available to contractors in the Supply Section during official working hours.

The opening date of the tenders shall remain June 1, 1980.

Director General
Said Beano

Swiss expert arrives to help control pollution, make dam water drinkable

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, May 8 -- Water pollution in the Amman-Zarqa region has been under careful scrutiny for the last two weeks by a joint team of environmental experts from Switzerland.

Dr. Werner Schefer, leading the team from the Swiss technology

exchange institute EMPA, told the Jordan Times the water in the King Talal Dam ought to be good enough for drinking, as planners had intended. But last year when the project was begun it was quickly discovered, with assistance from the University of Jordan, that there were far too many contaminants for human consumption.

Dr. Schefer visited the dam this week and was much impressed with the improved quality of the water, but says extensive analysis must be conducted before any decision is taken to use the water for domestic purposes. It is now used for irrigation only.

The reason for the improved quality of the water is not that there are less industrial and domestic pollutants. All indications show that the flow of contaminants into the river has not

been reduced. Rather, the cleaner water is due to the record rainfall last winter, which filled the dam and diluted the pollution.

"It still needs to contain less phosphorus, sulphur and heavy metals. But just by a visual inspection it is noticeably better," Dr. Schefer said.

Industry is the main cause of the pollution, and sometimes disposes of heavy metal wastes such as lead, cadmium and mercury in the river.

Organic waste materials have also been found in the water. They are suspected to have come from the Amman-Zarqa sewage treatment plant, which empties its recycled water into the river. "The treatment plant is overloaded," Dr. Schefer said. "It works well, but the town is growing and some of the waste water is allowed to pass without being treated properly."

He will also visit Aqaba and inspect sites where industrial expansion is planned, to see whether their pollutants deposited in the sea will affect the tourism areas.

When the project is completed which will take at least another two years -- the Swiss group and the RSS will recommend a set of standards for regulating the maximum amounts of the many types of pollutants that each industry along the Zarqa River is allowed to pump into the waterway.

Giving one step further, the Swiss and the RSS will consult with the industries to help them follow the guidelines and control their pollution. It is hoped that one day the water of the King Talal Dam will be clean enough to meet minimum international standards for drinking.

Indian vocational centres work to help rehabilitate destitute, maltreated women

EDITOR'S NOTE: Few patriarchal Arab states are willing to recognise the plight of unhappily married women, but another Arab League country, India, is taking steps to protect and give Indian women vocational rehabilitation to socially distressed women. Jordan Times reporter Pat McDonnell, who has just returned from India, reports on her visit to such an institution in Bombay.

OMBAY -- Fifty years ago such a place would have been the only refuge for Kamala from her misdeeds. Today, service organisations are establishing homes in major cities of India to serve as temporary shelters and vocational centres for distressed women.

One such institution is the Lotus Trust in Bombay. This particular institution was founded in 1953 by a philanthropist who set up the Lotus Trust which supports such homes in several cities as a part of his will. Since 1956 its management has been overseen by the Maharashtra State Women's Council. It also receives funding from a government grant.

Two women psychologists offer counselling to women, their husbands and families. The aim of the institution is reconciliation. When all efforts fail and social workers are convinced reconciliation is impossible, two women attorneys offer their services to obtain legal separations or divorce.

Admission is free and all women, regardless of religion, age or social standing are admitted. The majority of women at Bapnu Ghar are Hindu, because vegetarian food is served; however, there are a few Muslim women who have sought refuge there. An average of 15 to 20 women come to Bapnu Ghar for shelter per month. Most stay less than one month either because they are reconciled with their husbands in that time or go to live with relatives while receiving vocational training and psychological counselling as non-resident clients. The institution handles: 55 non-resident cases at present.

Granted, a total of 40 resident and 55 non-resident clients seems like a drop in the bucket in a city of eight million, but pride, ignorance and fear hold many distressed women back from seeking help.

Social worker Miss Prabhakar Mehta explains that 99 per cent of the clients come from the lower income brackets. Many of these women are illiterate, they learn of Bapnu Ghar when a social worker visits their slum neighbourhood and a concerned neighbour urges them: "See, this is a social worker, go to her with your problems, perhaps she can give you shelter from your husband."

As word spreads about the home, the number of clients increase, Miss Mehta explains. "It isn't enough to give these women shelter," Miss Mehta continued, "we try to provide them with vocational training and education so that they can support themselves and their children in the future."

The average age of women who seek help from Bapnu Ghar is 20 to 25 years. Miss Mehta explained that many unmarried men come to the institution and file their names as applicants for marriage with women residents who have no children.

"Nine times out of ten, the girls are too embittered by their first experience with marriage. They prefer to remain here and receive vocational training rather than risk another bad marriage."

The biggest complaint of women coming to Bapnu Ghar is mistreatment from alcoholic husbands. After that comes overcrowded housing conditions in which the woman is forced to live in a shanty with unfriendly in-laws.

"Many women come to Bapnu Ghar stating that they will return to their husbands only when a separate dwelling is found," Miss Mehta said. "This seems to be an insurmountable problem. I've visited dwellings where as many as five couples live in one large room, the only privacy they have is a curtain used as a partition at night. Cooking and toilet facilities are communal. Under such circumstances, you can see the wife becomes a nag and the husband seeks escape in alcohol."

"Husbands also come to us for counselling," Miss Mehta continued. "These cases generally stem from child marriages. The bride was forced to marry while little more than a child; she suffers from immaturity and the inability to cope with housekeeping, child-rearing and marriage itself. It is generally in this latter category that we have a very small number of women who have engaged in extramarital relations. After counselling, husbands usually take them back."

One example of child marriage is the story of Gouri, who at age 15 ran away from home and sought help from Bapnu Ghar. She had been married at age 5 to an adult cousin and when she reached puberty her mother forced her to live with her husband. Gouri refused to recognise the marriage and took refuge at the institution. Since child marriage is forbidden, the court nullified the marriage. The next step was to rehabilitate the mother who resented her daughter's refusal to honour the marriage. Gouri is studying at a school in a nearby city and efforts are being made to reconcile

mother and daughter. No servants are employed at Bapnu Ghar. Women receive domestic training by learning to keep their quarters clean and they are given talks on hygiene, nutrition, child care and family planning.

At this point, a petite, frail Indian woman, Kamala, 24, entered the room. Kamala would be beautiful except for the gaps in her teeth, several of which were knocked out during beatings by her alcoholic husband.

Kamala attended school up to the 10th grade, then she married and went to live in a one-room hut with her husband, his mother and two married sisters. She has a four-year-old son. As her husband's alcoholism developed, he increasingly beat her. He never touched his mother, sisters or son, but they were unable to stop his physical assaults on Kamala.

Three years ago, Kamala took shelter at the institution. Case workers repeatedly attempted a reconciliation, but the husband resisted drug treatment offered through the institution. On the third time that Kamala returned to Bapnu Ghar, her husband followed her and tried to beat her on the premises until the police were called.

After one year, a divorce was obtained, but even though the husband was proved irresponsible and dangerous, the courts gave him once-a-month visiting rights to his son.

Kamala is terrified that on one of these visiting days the father will disappear with his son. She is unable to leave the premises and seek work because the husband has said he would kill her on sight. An attempt is being made to legally halt the father's visiting rights so that Kamala can be moved with her son to a distant state where another institution will look after her until she has gained employment.

A non-residential client, Sarla, the 27-year-old mother of three children, tells a happier story. Sarla's husband enjoyed a substantial income as a longtime employee of the Hindustan Spinning Mill. After several years of marriage, his drinking problem resulted in chronic absenteeism and he lost his job. Sarla went to live with her mother and asked the institution for guidance. Case

workers persuaded the husband to undergo a two-week drying out and drug rehabilitation programme at hospital. Although he stopped drinking, the husband was unable to find employment. The social worker was concerned he would resume his drinking pattern if he did not find work and she managed to persuade the owner of the mill to give him back his old job on a trial basis. The institution has continued to give guidance to the couple and now, six months later, the husband still retains his job and sobriety.

Women living in Bapnu Ghar are given lessons in one of three languages, English, Marathi or Hindi, to enable them to obtain work. The institution also runs a catering service and the women learn cooking in its kitchen which serves take-out orders. Sewing and embroidery classes are offered and women earn some money by filling orders for embroidered scarves and handkerchiefs.

Children under the age of 6 years are admitted with their mothers. Thereafter, they are sent to boarding schools. At Bapnu Ghar, a trained teacher supervises a nursery school in order to ensure a healthy process of socialisation and development, particularly in view of the detrimental environments in which the children have spent their early years.

A quick tour of institution makes it clear that additional funds are badly needed to expand vocational training resources and to enhance the interiors. No pictures decorate the stark walls, no rugs brighten the bare floors of the dormitories or work areas which unfortunately resemble a prison block.

Sleeping areas are neat, but devoid of personal touches. A separate dormitory is maintained for mothers with infants and problem children. Here, a smiling young mother was fondling her baby born three days before. Despite her bleak life, she smiled radiantly with pride over her child.

Miss Mehta commented: "No matter how grim or impersonal the living conditions may appear, the girls are far happier and content to remain here than to return to an endless round of beatings and insults. Here, they are finding ways to live independently, on their own merits."

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Fuel prices, credit squeeze, foreign competition threaten U.S. car industry, increase unemployment

DETROIT, May 8 (R)—The car industry, traditionally a weather vane of the United States economy, is in deep trouble. High fuel prices, a credit squeeze and increased foreign competition have driven down sales, slowed production and put more than a quarter of a million men out of work.

Thousands more car workers are certain to be laid off in the weeks ahead as the industry slides into a recession that looks like being worse than the last one in 1974-75. The consequences could be far more serious. Number three carmaker Chrysler, after already losing \$1.1 billion last year, may not survive.

Chrysler faces another huge loss of around \$750 million this year and is counting on loan guarantees from the federal government to save it from bankruptcy. The alarm has also sounded at Ford, the second-biggest motor company. Ford was \$473 million in the red in its domestic operations in the first quarter this year, following a loss of \$299 million in the last quarter of 1979.

Usually a spring pick-up in car sales breathes new life into the industry, but it has not so far materialized. "Either it is slow coming, or it's not coming at all," said a glum Chrysler official. The carmakers have been forced to trim their modest production schedules for the second quarter by 10 per cent.

Industry sources expect only 1,730,000 vehicles to roll off the assembly lines in the three months to the end of June, almost 30 per cent fewer than last year and the lowest quarterly output since 1961. The car companies are pinning their hopes for recovery on their 1981 models, which reach the showrooms in September.

Ford and Chrysler, slower to respond to the demand for smaller, more economical cars, plan to introduce new lines of petrol-saving front-wheel drive vehicles to try to catch up with industry leader General Motors, the world's largest car manufacturer. Right now it is all gloom in Detroit, car capital of the world.

"I hate sounding pessimistic but it is going to get worse before it gets better," laments Mr. Jerry Dule of the United Auto Workers (UAW), the union that represents nearly all 886,000 hourly-paid car workers. "We've already got 35 per cent of our workforce on lay-off," he adds.

By the end of last week, some 201,000 workers had been laid off indefinitely and 61,000 more temporarily by General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors. This pushes the number of indefinite lay-offs close to the peak of 215,000 during the 1974-75 recession.

Chrysler has about 40 per cent of its workforce idle, with 41,500 laid off. Ford too is feeling the effects worse than the last recession, when it laid off 36,000. Now it has 74,500 idle and has also closed down several plants, which it never had to do in the hard times of 1974-75.

This month Ford announced as part of cost-cutting measures to save \$1.5 billion that it was shut-

ting its largest North American assembly plant at Mahwah, New Jersey, throwing 3,700 out of work.

General Motors is weathering the recession better than Ford or Chrysler, largely because it managed to maintain its share of the domestic market in the face of rising Japanese imports. Nevertheless it has laid off 141,000 of its 400,000 hourly-paid workers earning \$9 an hour, and announced it would eliminate 18,000 white-collar salaried jobs.

General Motors profits have nose-dived, plunging to \$426 million in the first quarter of 1980 from a billion dollars in the same period last year.

With one in seven jobs tied directly or indirectly to the car industry the first to feel it have been the steel mills, the tyre factories and the hundreds of smaller companies that supply the car assembly lines.

It is an old adage in the car industry that when Detroit sneezes, the rest of the country catches a cold. It also follows that Detroit suffers more. UAW Pres-

ident Douglas Fraser says: "The rest of America may be having a recession but the auto workers are having a depression."

Mr. Fraser wants President Carter to restrict car imports until the industry switches to small fuel-saving models that can compete with the hot-selling Japanese vehicles. Last year 1,770,000 Japanese cars were sold in the United States, taking a 16.6 per cent share of the market. That share has increased to 21 per cent in the first three months of this year with 531,253 sales.

The UAW also wants the Carter administration to put pressure on Japanese carmakers to build assembly lines in the United States. Mr. Fraser, who has endorsed Senator Edward Kennedy's bid for the Democratic presidential nomination, said Mr. Carter had engineered a credit squeeze to bring about a recession and check runaway inflation at the expense of high unemployment and primarily the car worker.

Analysts agree that high inter-

est rates, which have just started to come down from 20 per cent, were a major factor in the sharp fall in car sales. Mr. Arvid Jouppli, a Detroit analyst, sees a light at the end of the tunnel for carmakers. "As the interest rate comes down, then car sales will go up," he predicts.

Mr. Jouppli thinks the soaring interest rate really hurt car sales at a time when motorists had forgotten about fuel shortages and learned to live with petrol prices that have almost doubled in the past year to about \$1.35 a gallon.

He thinks the industry is very close to the bottom of the slump, but feels the recovery will be slow. He expects the demand for new cars to pick up strongly next year and thinks production could be back up to 12 million units annually by 1983-84.

But there will be one important difference. "The auto companies have been forced to go where the market is, not where the profit is," adds Mr. Jouppli. "The make a lot more on the big gas-guzzlers, but nobody wants them any more."

Egypt, Madagascar, Zaire receive \$76 m IDA loan

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—Small and medium sized enterprises based on agricultural products in Egypt will be assisted with a credit of \$45 million, the International Development Association (IDA) announced today. IDA, an affiliate of the World Bank, said foreign exchange will be made available to three participating banks for the development of these industries with technical assistance to strengthen the lending programmes of the banks.

IDA also announced today that it has approved a credit of \$12.5 million for a petroleum exploration project in Madagascar. It said the project will support the government's efforts to develop a domestic supply of hydrocarbons and will improve planning the energy sector.

The association has further announced the approval of a credit of \$18.5 million to assist agriculture, transportation and industry in Zaire. The credit will be used by the Societe Financiere Developpement (SOFIDE), the principal source of long-term finance in the country.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, May 8 (R)—BP fell 4p, while Dickinson Robin was unchanged, both after figures. Lex, which said a sharp rise in interest rate charges had a considerable impact on first quarter profits, shed 5p.

British Sugar was unchanged after figures, but res prompted a fall of 5p in Royal Bank of Scotland. Against the Ultramar and Tricentral gained 16p and 10p respectively.

Applications for the 13½ per cent exchequer 1992 were allotted in full at today's tender. The issue will operate "top" stock. Gold shares firmed with the hullion price. U.S. Canadian stocks closed lower.

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New secretary of state gives foreign policy views Muskie expected to meet with Gromyko next week

WASHINGTON, May 8 (R) — Mr. Edmund Muskie takes over as secretary of state today and is expected to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko next week for the first high level U.S.-Soviet talks since Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Muskie, chosen by President Carter after Mr. Cyrus Vance resigned in protest against the abortive mission to rescue the U.S. hostages in Iran, will be sworn in this evening following yesterday's overwhelming Senate vote approving his nomination.

The Democratic senator from Maine said before the vote that he believed an introductory meeting with Mr. Gromyko would be useful as a way of identifying differences and common ground.

He said arrangements for it had not been made, but Carter administration officials said they expected the talks to take place in Vienna next week when both men attend ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the treaty restoring Austria's sovereignty.

In his appearance before the Senate foreign relations committee, Mr. Muskie spelled out his basic views on U.S. foreign policy and answered many questions about the controversial role of White House National Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in shaping it.

Differences with Mr. Brzezinski have been cited as a contributing factor in Mr. Vance's resignation last month, and Mr. Muskie stressed that he expected to have the dominant voice in foreign affairs.

Listing his priorities, Mr. Muskie declared: "First, and most important, the secretary of state is the principal adviser to the president on foreign policy issues. He must have the primary responsibility for our foreign policy course, and seeing that the president's decisions are then implemented."

He said Mr. Carter had made clear he expected him to play that role.

Pope John Paul arrives in Ghana

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, May 8 (R) — Pope John Paul blessed Ghana when he arrived in Accra today on the fourth stage of his six-nation African tour.

Radio Accra reported that the Pope arrived from Nairobi aboard an Air Zaire DC-10 and was greeted by President Hilla Limann and leaders of the Catholic Church.

In an arrival speech delivered in English the Pontiff said: "At the beginning of my visit of friendship and peace to Ghana, I invoke on this land and its people abundant blessing from almighty God."

Pope John Paul, who declared in Kenya yesterday that divisions in the Christian Church were "a scandal," will tomorrow have his first meeting with the leader of the world's 65 million Anglicans.

The meeting with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, who took office in March, has been described by church officials as private.

But Dr. Runcie said in London before leaving for Africa that "old disputes can look much less significant when measured against the need for all Christian churches in Africa to combine their faith and resources."

Ghana's lifeblood cocoa crop has declined drastically in recent years and the Pope will experience a marked contrast from prosperous Nairobi, where he spent two days. Ghana has 1.3 million Catholics out of a total population of 9.6 million.

The Pontiff leaves on Saturday morning for Upper Volta and Abidjan on the next stages of his tour.

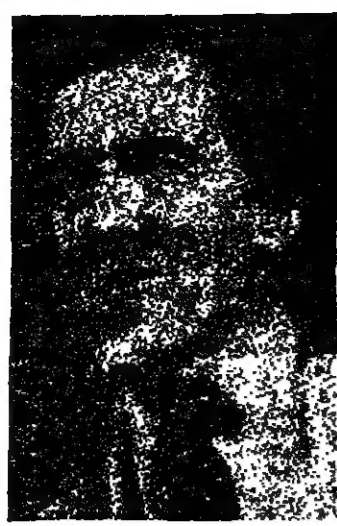
IOC president hopes to convince Carter to drop Olympics boycott

MOSCOW, May 8 (AP) — After urging Soviet leaders to ease international tension for the sake of the Moscow Olympics, the president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is hoping to talk U.S. President Jimmy Carter into dropping the U.S. boycott, sources say.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said last night that Lord Killanin had requested a meeting with the president to discuss the games and the request was under consideration.

Lord Killanin reportedly expects to see Mr. Carter on May 15. He indicated he had told Mr. Carter in advance about his meeting with Soviet leaders.

In talks Tuesday and Wednesday with Soviet officials including President Leonid Brezhnev, Lord Killanin presented a plan for scaling down some of the nationalistic ceremonies accompanying the Olympics and raised the issue of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, according to sources familiar with the Olympic com-



Edmund Muskie

Mr. Muskie also emphasised that he basically supported the policies adopted by the president and Mr. Vance. "I would not be here if I did not support the central elements of the foreign policy now in place," he said, adding that there might be changes but there would also be continuity.

He told his fellow senators that he advocated strong U.S. defences, strong alliances involving regular consultation, and "a firm and balanced policy toward the Soviet Union."

Orders confinement without bail London court charges Iranian with 2 killings

LONDON, May 8 (Agencies) — A 23-year-old Iranian dock worker, heavily guarded and handcuffed to a policeman, appeared in court today charged with killing two hostages at the end of London's six-day Iranian embassy siege.

Police said the defendant, Mr. Fowzi Badavi Nejad, was the sole survivor of six guerrillas after a commando assault freed 19 hostages in the embassy Monday night.

In a three-minute court appearance, Mr. Nejad was ordered held without bail for one week after Commander Peter Duffy, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, testified that "numerous threats have been made against him."

Commander Duffy asked for an adjournment and, under British law, Mr. Nejad was not required to appear in court today to plead to the charges of murder and other offences connected with the takeover, Iran has said it would ask for his extradition, but Britain says it is determined to try him here.

Mr. Nejad was charged with the murders of embassy press attache Abbas Lavasani and his part-time assistant Ali Akbar Samadzadeh. Mr. Nejad comes from the troubled, largely Arabic-speaking southern Iran province of Khuzestan.

The gunmen, seeking the autonomy of oil-rich Khuzestan, wanted the release of 91 prisoners there in exchange for the freeing of the mostly Iranian hostages.

Mr. Nejad cannot understand English and stood impassively waiting for the proceedings to be relayed by an interpreter.

"Who will threaten me?" he asked when Commander Duffy's statement was translated.

Magistrate Edward MacDermott, ordering Mr. Nejad back to his cells for a further court appearance on May 15, said: "I

"As Soviet policies allow, we must never be blind to opportunities to work for peace," he said.

Mr. Muskie also spoke up for the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) signed by President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna last summer but still not ratified by the U.S. Senate.

The Carter administration in January asked the Senate, where opposition to the accord was already strong, to delay considering it following the Soviet move into Afghanistan.

But Mr. Muskie said yesterday: "The SALT II agreement is no gift to our rivals; it can serve our own interests by limiting the threats we face."

Mr. Muskie set against recent events in Iran and Afghanistan what he called the past few years of "accomplishment and strong American leadership," citing the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel, normal U.S. relations with China, the Panama Canal treaties, and peace in Zimbabwe.

"Each is a new strength we can use to buttress American leadership in the future," he said. "I am confident of that leadership or I would not be here before you."

Orders confinement without bail London court charges Iranian with 2 killings

feel that if you are given bail you won't appear to face trial."

Mr. Nejad was also charged with conspiring to murder three Iranian diplomats injured during the siege, and assaulting a British policeman overpowered and taken hostage when it began.

Police were meanwhile investigating the possibility that the gunmen had a back-up group in London which provided accommodation and weapons.

'Vicious intervention'

Meanwhile, Iranian-Arab students in Iraq have called for Britain to be punished for what they described as its vicious intervention to end the takeover of the Iranian embassy in London.

The May 7 edition of the English-language Baghdad Observer, which reached Beirut today, said the students paid tribute to what they called the Arabistans (Khuzestan) struggles.

In a statement, the League of Arabistans Students in Iran denounced "the vicious intervention of British forces which stormed the building of the Iranian regime's embassy in London at a time when negotiations were going on between Arabistans revolutionaries and British police."

The statement urged "all detachments of the Arab revolution in Arabistans not to let this discriminatory operation by Britain... pass without punishment... British interests everywhere shall receive a just reward for this criminal act."

The statement also said "... This operation (in London) shall not be the last because the Arab people in Arabistans, who have chosen the rifle as the only way to restore their national rights, shall remain holding their rifles in the face of the Persian regime's elements and stooges inside and outside Iran."

His death three days before his 88th birthday comes at a bleak moment after Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, the development of new East-West tensions, a resulting slowdown in détente, and a drawn-out crisis over the holding of U.S. hostages in Iran.

In his last months, Mr. Tito seemed preoccupied over what he saw as a gathering threat to peace.

As he lay ill in January, Yugoslavia voted with 103 other countries in the U.N. General Assembly for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The vote mirrored Mr. Tito's sense of history, his vigorous independence and Yugoslavia's own fear of Soviet intervention.

Mr. Tito's illness, only days after the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan, provoked a spasm of Yugoslav apprehension.

Grim portent

For Yugoslavs, the coincidence was a grim portent, a throwback to 1956 when Soviet troops marched into neighbouring Hungary, and 1968 when Soviet bloc armies invaded Czechoslovakia. Yugoslavs protested against both actions.

Since 1948, when Mr. Tito broke with the Kremlin, Yugoslavs have lived with the fear of a

U.S. to sell India enriched uranium despite disagreement on safeguards

WASHINGTON, May 8 (R) — The Carter administration yesterday announced plans to licence the sale of nearly 40 tonnes of enriched uranium to India despite its refusal to agree on new safeguards against proliferation of nuclear weapons.

India asked for 19.8 tonnes of fuel in September 1978 and a similar amount in September 1979 for use in its American-built Tarapur power reactor north of Bombay.

The Carter administration resisted the requests until now while negotiating broader safeguards than are in effect at present.

Yesterday's decision takes the form of recommendations to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to move quickly on the first licence and approve the second one.

India's explosion of a nuclear device in 1974 helped lead the U.S. Congress to approve the Non-Proliferation Act in 1978, requiring buyers of U.S. atomic fuel to commit themselves to additional safeguards against proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In the event the NRC, an independent agency, refuses to licence the sale, the administration is prepared to issue an executive order covering the first shipment, a senior State Department official said.

Under the non-proliferation law, Congress has 60 days in session to countermand the executive order. But the administration believes it can prevent a reversal, the official said.

"We think with a strong administration effort we can get it through and that Congress itself will have to face up to the hard realities as we have," the official said.

The official said the recommendations did not signal abandonment of U.S. policy against the spread of nuclear weapons.

He said both recommendations were made under a loophole in the 1978 law which allowed a two-year grace period for fuel shipments while negotiations proceeded on new safeguards.

There had been no progress in those negotiations until now and no sign of progress in the future. But any future fuel shipments to India would come under the new law, he said.

Explaining the decisions, the senior official said the administration regarded relations with India as of great importance, especially after the Soviet move into Afghanistan, and the delay in the shipment had irritated those relations.

Failure to provide the fuel also would jeopardise continuation of the U.S.-Indian nuclear supply relationship and possibly of safeguards now in place, he added.

Chad strife expected to be major topic of Franco-African summit

PARIS, May 8 (AP) — Economic issues dominate the official agenda for the seventh annual Franco-African summit opening today in Nice, but there is little doubt that the latest round in the civil war in Chad will be a major subject of discussion.

The latest reports from N'Djamena, capital of the strife-torn former French colony in north central Africa, indicate that the six-week-old eruption of factional fighting is continuing at full tilt with little hope for an early settlement.

After nearly 20 years of struggle between the nation's two million Muslims against their two million countrymen who are Christians or Animists, the Muslims finally succeeded in gaining a majority share of the power last year. However, a new dispute between President Goukouni Oueddei and his Defence minister, Mr. Hissene Habre, both Muslims, has thrown the country into chaos.

The trouble in Chad, one of the world's ten poorest nations, is not on the agenda of the summit, to be opened this evening with a dinner given by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. But France's decision to withdraw its 1,100-man force from Chad, the uncertain role played by Libya, and the possible consequences for the rest of the continent preoccupies many of the chiefs of state or foreign ministers

from French-speaking countries who will be attending the summit. Delegations for both Mr. Goukouni and Mr. Habre are expected to be among the representatives of 19 French-speaking African countries and seven others on observer status which France has invited to the summit.

A preparatory conference held last month in Paris set out an agenda for discussion of international economic problems, and specifically those affecting Africa. However, the possibility of bringing up matters of security was not excluded.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also is

expected officially to propose a European-Arab-African summit meeting for 1981, bringing together about 80 heads of state to discuss political, economic, cultural and disarmament issues.

The idea for such a summit is a special project of the French president, who sees it as a way of advancing the stalled North-South dialogue between the industrial and developing countries.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing discussed the idea, which he calls a trilogue, with several Arab leaders during his recent tour of the Gulf, Jordan and Saudi Arabia and found the reaction favourable.

Rallis elected Greek PM

ATHENS, May 8 (AP) — Greece's ruling New Democracy Party today elected Mr. George Rallis as its new leader and the country's premier for the next year.

Mr. Rallis, 62, replaces former premier Constantine Karamanlis, who was Monday voted head of state, subsequently resigning his posts.

Mr. Karamanlis was requested by President Constantine Tsatsos to remain head of a caretaker government until the formation of the new government by Mr. Rallis, which is expected to be Monday at the latest.

Mr. Rallis, until now minister of foreign affairs, received 88 of the 175 party votes, as against 84 for his sole opponent, Mr. Evangelos Averoff-Tossitsas, national defence minister. Three blank votes were cast.

As premier, Mr. Rallis will inherit several extremely sensitive national issues. Most important among these are the deadlocked negotiations on Greece's re-entry to the military wing of the NATO alliance, which the country quit in 1974 in protest against the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, and outstanding unresolved differences with neighbouring Turkey.

Yugoslavia's 'dangerous vacuum'

By Sidney Weiland

BELGRADE - President Tito's death ends an era of powerful significance in communist history, creating a dangerous vacuum at a time of international tension.

The Yugoslav leader's vision ranged far beyond his Balkan homeland. Last survivor of the military and political titans of World War Two, he was the first Communist Party leader to break free from Moscow's control.

Mr. Tito's influence on a changing communist movement was immense. As a world statesman, he gained formidable stature. He turned non-alignment into a compelling and credible third force.

His death three days before his 88th birthday comes at a bleak moment after Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, the development of new East-West tensions, a resulting slowdown in détente, and a drawn-out crisis over the holding of U.S. hostages in Iran.

In his last months, Mr. Tito seemed preoccupied over what he saw as a gathering threat to peace.

As he lay ill in January, Yugoslavia voted with 103 other countries in the U.N. General Assembly for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The vote mirrored Mr. Tito's sense of history, his vigorous independence and Yugoslavia's own fear of Soviet intervention.

Mr. Tito's illness, only days after the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan, provoked a spasm of Yugoslav apprehension.

For Yugoslavs, the coincidence was a grim portent, a throwback to 1956 when Soviet troops marched into neighbouring Hungary, and 1968 when Soviet bloc armies invaded Czechoslovakia. Yugoslavs protested against both actions.

Since 1948, when Mr. Tito broke with the Kremlin, Yugoslavs have lived with the fear of a

Soviet attack, political intrigue, subversion or attempts at destabilisation across the country's eastern borders.

The fears diminished when East-West détente blossomed but revived whenever tension resurfaced.

When Mr. Tito fell ill in January, with the world still shaken by the Afghan incursion, Yugoslavs felt a graver sense of vulnerability.

Belgrade's future leadership seemed still unsettled and there was a strong perception of new perils ahead.

In the intervening weeks, Yugoslavs learned to live with the inevitability of Mr. Tito's death. The collective leadership he chose in recent years took over automatically and seemed to function efficiently.

By the time Mr. Tito died, the fears had abated and there seemed to be a fresh sense of confidence. Nevertheless, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was seen in Belgrade as potentially more menacing than the Kremlin's action in crushing reformist governments in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, both members of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

Afghanistan, like Yugoslavia, belongs to the 95-nation Non-Aligned Movement.

Its president until last Dec. 27 was a Marxist who apparently fell out with the Kremlin and his successor is a loyal supporter of the Soviet Union.

Chilling similarities

Yugoslavs see chilling similarities. Mr. Tito posed a successful challenge to Moscow for 32 years. In communist terms, he was the arch-reformer, a deviationist on basic issues of policy and dogma.

Despite periodic attempts to patch up inter-state relations, Josef Stalin's successors in the Kremlin never forgave him for his revolt against Soviet political control.

In 1948 Stalin threatened: "I will shake my little finger, and there will be no more Tito." Soviet bloc armies marched menacingly up and down Yugoslavia's borders and the Kremlin imposed a massive economic blockade.

Mr. Tito's breakaway regime survived and eventually

flourished, evolving innovative new forms for communism and setting a contagious example for Eastern Europe and later for the communists of Western Europe.

The Yugoslav leader never abandoned the Marxist faith he embraced as a locksmith's apprentice in the old Austro-Hungarian empire. But gradually he relaxed the dictatorship he imported from the Soviet Union.

When he died, the 22 million Yugoslavs enjoyed greater personal liberty, virtually unhindered freedom to travel and higher living standards than anywhere else in Eastern Europe. Yugoslavia was the only communist country to boast of having a consumer society.

Mr. Tito became a popular and even beloved national leader. He maintained strict one-party rule, although he pioneered a unique system of workers' control and self-management of state industry under a decentralised government.

His Communist Party maintained supreme authority, but it was a softer, gentler communism than in any of the countries of the Soviet bloc.

When Hungarian communists braved Soviet tanks in Budapest in 1956, they followed the independent "Titoist" road charted by Yugoslavia.

Czechoslovakia's vain search for "socialism with a human face," 12 years later, was inspired by Mr. Tito's ideal.

Although the Soviet Union may hope for a weaker Yugoslavia after Mr. Tito, communist leaders here do not expect warlike actions from Moscow. "There is a threat but no imminent danger," said one official.

Forces on alert

Nevertheless, the country's 270,000-strong armed forces are on alert to meet all contingencies. Eight million civilians have been trained as a home army, ready for guerrilla warfare, sabotage, or for police action against foreign subversion.

Yugoslavia's geographical location in the Balkans, Europe's historical "powder keg," is both strategic and perilous.

Belgrade is within easy striking distance for Soviet forces based in or conveyed across Hungary.

World New Briefs

LONDON, May 8 (AP) — An Iranian sanctions bill given backing to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's economic embargo against Iran was introduced in the House of Commons to Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour was presenting the bill to be debated next Monday and Tuesday and is scheduled to be passed by May 17. That's the deadline set by President Carter in light of the continuing detention of 50 American hostages in Iran. The British bill, which coincides with similar moves in other countries, legalises economic sanctions "in connection with breaches of international law by Iran in connection with the detention of members of the embassy of the U.S. of America." Britain has already cut back diplomatic links and halted munitions exports.

NEW DELHI, May 8 (R) — Thousands of demonstrators blacked flags protested outside government offices through north-eastern Assam state today for the fourth day, the PTI (PTI) reported. The protest, which ends tomorrow, is eight-month-long agitation led by students in Assam against workers from Bangladesh, Nepal and West Bengal. They were still picketing oil pumping stations in the state and the pipeline headquarters of Narengi were continuing the of crude oil to the rest of India, PTI said. They also stop and trains carrying timber and jute from leaving the neighbouring Manipur state, unofficial reports said that rants had left the state since a similar agitation began the 28.

SEOUL, May 8 (R) — About 3,000 students today smashed cordon of riot police attempting to seal off the provincial University at IRI, according to eyewitness reports. Eleven people — five policemen, five students and a university professor — were injured in running battles between the camp strators and police in the town of IRI, 175 kilometres from Seoul, the reports said. The students, demonstrating for martial law and an end to student military training, had made gates of the university chanting slogans. They said, how they would be first in the frontline if North Korea ever invaded the South again. Eyewitnesses said at a signal to broke through the lightly defended gates and march kilometres into the town to rally in a square opposite a station. In Seoul itself, about 3,000 students at Jungang clashed with police several times and took their demonstration to the streets. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

PEKING, May 8 (R) — Taoism, the only major indigenous religion, has finally resurfaced after being banned for 14 years. New China News Agency said today that the China Taoist Association opened its third conference in Peking yesterday, its first since before 1966, and discussed plans for future. Selected Buddhist, Christian and Islamic houses of worship have been re-opened around China over the past year, but so have been no reports of any Taoist temples being re-opened.

WELLINGTON, May 8 (R) — The New Zealand Olympic Association tonight decided to send a team to Moscow Olympic Games, despite a move by its chairman, I. Cross, to defer the vote until May 12. New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association representative Mr. I.H. Boyd, who voted in going to Moscow, said politics should be kept out of sport. I world situation deteriorated, making it impossible to see Zealand contingent, the team should compete, he said. The association said it treasured the right to compete without interference. For the first time, women had been invited to at hockey and it was important that this opportunity be taken. Cross asked the meeting to consider what New Zealand would be the only non-Eastern bloc country to attend the games must consider our country's position and the fierce public of association would face," he said. Businessmen had voiced opposition to the games and made clear that any money donated to sport was not to be used for the Moscow games.

lavia, the Stalinists were Mr. Tito 30 years ago. attempts by elderly elements to organise w neutralised by Mr. Tito. "The Russians may tr an atmosphere for int but they won't find m here to ask them in," a official said.

In the early years, I stand against the Kremlin tressed by Western mil economic aid. While t NATO alliance stopped firm military committe event of a Soviet inva: Tito valued the deterre of U.S. and West Europ ical support.

Western nations have renewed support for Yui independence, but Belgr ers now hope for stror more tangible backing. lavia's security is somet the world," a govt spokesman says.

Economically, the ne faces enormous challeng. are 675,000 Yugoslavs w Western Europe, at 750,000 are unemploye is running at nearly cent, and the foreign trad is around \$6 billion.

Even as Mr. Tito lay il pital, government official seek a solution. But the q economic viability is frau danger. To impose austi restore centralised ec direction would be to tam workers' control. Mr. biggest achievement and lowed legacy.

The biggest challenge f Mr. Tito's heirs is that he heirs. He resolutely re nominate a successor, tru the complex system of co leadership painstakingly struced in the last eight y.

At the start, at least, th be no single voice appro Mr. Tito's stature to spe Yugoslavia. This could me trials for non-alignment, a ment already buffeted t crosswinds of internationa sion.

Mr. Tito's joint success, virtually unknown outside country. In Yugoslavia, authority is regional rathe national. Whether they cat together to fulfil the Titoist is a question only time will a

REUTERS